

## THE ARIZONA MINER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

T. J. BUTLER.

The first number of the WEEKLY MINER was issued on March 9, 1864, and in this its twelfth year it can, with truth, claim to be the oldest, largest and best newspaper in the Territory.

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Will practice his profession in the Courts of the Territory.

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Will attend to all legal business as partners except in cases where the United States is a party to the action.

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Will strictly attend to all civil business entrusted to them in the several Courts of record in the Territory. Abstracts of title to Mining Claims and Realty accurately prepared. Prompt attention given to collections.

**PIONEER**  
**RESTAURANT, BAKERY & SALOON,**  
First building south of the MINER Office, Prescott.

New House—New Everything.

The undersigned most respectfully informs the public that his new place, which stands on the ruins of the building recently destroyed by fire, is now open for their accommodation, and that he will be pleased to see them.

**GOOD BREAD,**

**PIES, CAKES, ETC.**

Board, per week.....\$3.00  
Single meals.....75

**THE SALOON DEPARTMENT**

Will always be found well stocked with pretty good Drinkables and Cigars. DAN. HATZ.

Prescott, Arizona, December 23, 1874.

**ANTELOPE RESTAURANT.**

Curley Street, North Side of the Plaza  
**PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.**

The Proprietor of this Restaurant, respectfully announces that he will spare no pains in catering to the wants of his patrons. Meals will be furnished at all hours of the day, and the table supplied with game and the choicest delicacies that can be procured. Everything clean and served up in the best style. Board, per week, \$10. T. WHITEHEAD, Proprietor.

Prescott, November 23, 1872.

**BAKERY OF FERRIS BARK WITH PRO**  
made of lard at KENDALL'S Drug Store

## PRESCOTT.

### New Store.—New Goods.

**WM. M. BUFFUM**

Has just received, and new offers for sale, at his

**NEW AND COMMODIOUS STORE,**

(Next door to the old stand of Campbell & Buffum.)

The Best Selected Stock of

### GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Ever Brought to this Market.

The entire stock is NEW AND FRESH consisting in part of

**GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,**

**Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,**

**LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S**

**FURNISHING GOODS,**

**CLOTHING**

**MENS AND BOYS HATS**

**Boots and Shoes,**

**PERFUMERY & TOILET ARTICLES,**

**PATENT MEDICINES,**

**HARDWARE, TIN & WOODENWARE,**

**CROCKERY, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,**

**PAPER HANGINGS, LAMPS, CLOCKS,**

**Mining and Farming Tools,**

And other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices for cash.

Prescott, July 7, 1874.

**JOHN G. CAMPBELL,**

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA,

**Wholesale and Retail**

—DEALER IN

**GENERAL MERCHANDISE,**

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

**GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,**

**WINES, LIQUORS,**

**TOBACCOES AND CIGARS,**

**DRY GOODS, CLOTHING**

**HATS, BOOTS & SHOES,**

**LADIES DRESS GOODS**

**AND UNDERWEAR,**

**LADIES AND GENTS**

**FURNISHING GOODS,**

**MINING & FARMING TOOLS,**

**SADDLERY, CUTLERY & HARDWARE**

**CHINAWARE,**

**GLASSWARE,**

**CROCKERY,**

**TINWARE,**

**FURNITURE,**

**HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS**

**GLASS,**

**PAINTS,**

**VARNISH,**

**WALL PAPER,**

**WINDOW SHADES,**

**LOOKING GLASSES,**

**LITHOGRAPHS AND CHROMOS**

**DRUGS, MEDICINES,**

**PERFUMERY,**

**TOILET ARTICLES,**

**ETC., ETC., ETC.**

A competent tinner, constantly employed, will make all kinds of Tin, Copper, and Sheetiron work. Jobbing in this line promptly attended to.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL.

Prescott, Arizona, September 4, 1874.

**PIONEER**

**DRUG STORE.**

Prescott, Arizona.

On hand and for Sale.

**AYER'S, JAYNE'S, BRISTOL'S**

**BULL'S AND HALL'S**

**FAMILY MEDICINES,**

And a full assortment of the best

**Patent Medicines**

Now in Market—Warranted fresh and Genuine.

**FANCY TOILET ARTICLES,**

**SOAPS, PERFUMERY,**

And a full supply of

**DISPENSING MEDICINES.**

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS carefully and accurately compounded.

**GEO. D. KENDALL**

DR. KENDALL'S Office—In rear of Drug Store.

HEZEKIAH BROOKS. CHAS. E. FREDERICK.

**TIN SHOP,**

Montezuma Street, Opposite the Postoffice

Where can be found a good assortment of TIN, COPPER and SHEETIRON WARE; also, "WOMAN'S FRIEND," or TILTON'S STEAM WASHERS.

Particular attention paid to JOB WORK. All orders promptly filled. BROOKS & FREDERICK.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Terms free. Address G. BRINSON & Co., Portland, Maine, Me.

## IN STRICT CONFIDENCE.

Dear Nellie:  
I turn to you, love, in my trouble:  
I know I ought not, but I must speak or die!  
I've found out at last that all bliss is a bubble—  
Don't think, though, with Jack there is aught  
gone awry;  
Our house is superb, and dear Jack is just  
splendid.  
The baby's the sweetest that ever you saw;  
I think that my home would be heaven descended  
To earth, were it not for—my mother-in-law.

Of course, I set out with a view to adore her—  
Jack's mother, you know—I threw open my  
heart,  
And daily in humblest salms bent before her.  
To win her affection I tried every art.  
I credited her with all good in creation,  
I shut my eyes tight and would not see a flaw;  
But now, spite of all to my own consternation,  
I find myself hating my mother-in-law.

If I wish for a thing, she'll advise the contrary.  
She waylays my orders for dinner and tea,  
She worries the nurse maid, and nags cock and  
Mary;  
Critiques my friends, and politely snubs me.  
She tries to control all my household expenses;  
She'd keep every key, if she could in her claw;  
With strictures she drives me half out of my  
senses—  
I wonder if Job had a mother-in-law?

And Jack, if he knew it, of course would be wor-  
ried;  
But men are so stupid, and I'll never tell!  
He wonders, I know, why I often seem flurried,  
Yet to speak would be useless, I know very  
well—  
In some things no but that a man can be blinder—  
He'd not understand, but just answer, "Oh,  
pshaw!"  
She doesn't half mean it. Go on and don't mind  
her—  
Just fancy "not minding" my mother-in-law!

If I dance at a party, "Such conduct's improper,"  
If I smile at a partner, there's straightway a  
scene;  
If I buy a new dress, she counts up every copper,  
And sighs "Such extravagance never was seen!"  
She manages always, with such a sly snarl, too,  
She makes folks believe she's a saint without  
doubt—  
I half wish I were dead, Nell—and baby and Jack  
too—  
In heaven one can't have a mother-in-law!

She ruled her own husband; why can't she per-  
mit me  
To govern in turn my own now as well?  
If you've any advice (there, it's just time) remit  
me.  
The same. Adieu, darling,  
As ever, yours,  
BELLE.

P. S.—Of all wives, Nellie, dear, my surmise is,  
Though they lost an estate in a certain "Fall  
Crisis,"  
She and Adam had never a mother-in-law!

## VASQUEZ SUCCESSOR.

THE ROBBERY ON THE PANAMINT ROAD—  
CHAVEZ FOLLOWING THE EXAMPLE OF  
HIS DEPARTED LEADER.

The San Bernardino Guardian gives the following particulars of the Chavez outrage on the Panamint road:

Chavez has commenced to execute his threats. On Sunday, the 28th ultimo, at 10 o'clock a. m., he and two of his band rode up to the station of Nicholas Littlefield, on the Panamint road, about 110 miles from this town. Halting, they asked for corn for their horses, next for barley, twenty-five pounds of which was furnished them, which was fed to their horses. They then asked if they could be served with supper. Were told yes. Still they were slow about dismounting. On dismounting they entered the house. Two of them called for drinks. Chavez only drank water. They sat down, talked quietly; talked of buying a pair of boots; got a quart bottle of whisky; occasionally muttered in Spanish. One, in broken English, again asked for supper while another went into the kitchen, the trio talked in Spanish a moment, and were interrupted by the appearance of an Indian (who worked around the house) at the door. They invited him in. He paid no attention. At this juncture Mr. Nicholas came in from the kitchen, when the three Spaniards simultaneously sprang to their feet, and with cocked revolvers presented at the heads of Messrs. Nicholas and Littlefield, ordered them to throw up their hands, speaking in Spanish and saying something about "Americanos." Both men were then tied.

The robbers then attempted to tie the Indian, but then other Indians riding up, they let him go, when the Indians took to flight. The robbers then ransacked the money drawer, and helped themselves to goods to the amount of \$100. They robbed "a la chivarrera"—no abuse, no violence, no rough overhauling in search of plunder. While two of the bandits were searching for cash, the third stepped to the door and took two Spencer rifles and a shot-gun from the saddle, placing them near the door in convenient position for handling. Mr. Nichols, asking them not to hurt the woman, Chavez replied quietly, "No hurt woman; money all we want." They remained in the house about an hour. On departing, one remained behind some minutes after Chavez and the other robber had left. On mounting, he saluted Mr. Littlefield with "Adios; you catch me maybe." Joining his companions, the three started on a gallop on the Inyo road. They were met a few miles from the scene of the robbery by several teamsters, whom they passed unmolested, but with guns pointed toward them.

They are all well mounted, and armed each with a revolver, besides having two Spencer rifles and one shot-gun in the party. They took one shot-gun and other arms from the station. Messrs. Littlefield and Nichols recognized the three as men who passed along the road toward San Bernardino about seven weeks since. Then they paid their bills, and got change for a \$75 check. Teamsters whom they passed say positively that the leader of the band is Chavez. In the wilds of Inyo, splendidly mounted, and armed to the teeth, their capture, unless through treachery, seems hopeless. Here is an inviting opportunity for our active Sheriff to distinguish himself. We hope he will not allow the dashing Rowland to monopolize all the honors.

How BLONDES ARE MADE.—Hair can be turned blonde, or, in other words, killed, by washing in a very weak solution of soda twice a day. We happen to know that two of the leading belles of New York society owe their much admired golden tresses to this simple recipe. A piece of soda as big as a small bicikory nut to a quart or so of water is the right proportion. Less soda gives the hair a reddish tone. We do not advocate, however, any such interference with nature.—[Scientific American.

## THE BLACK HILLS COUNTRY.

WHAT GENERAL PHIL SHERIDAN KNOWS ABOUT IT.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, March 25, 1875.

To Gen. W. T. Sherman, Headquarters of the Army, St. Louis, Missouri. General: In reply to your question, "What do you know of the Black Hills?" I respectfully submit the following remarks:

My first knowledge of the Black Hills was derived from interviews with the late Father De Smet, a noted Catholic missionary, whom I met many years ago on the Columbia River, in Oregon, and from whom I heard the Indian romance of a mountain of gold in the Black Hills, and his explanation of that extraordinary and delusive story to Indians, frontiersmen and explorers. The Black Hills country is much more extensive than that particular locality brought to the notice of the public by the recent explorations of Gen. Custar, and gets its name from the Black scrubby character of the timber which grows on the sides and tops of the mountains and hills. It comprises the whole country bounded on the east by longitude 103 degrees, on the south by the Sweetwater and Laramie rivers, on the west by the Big Horn and Wind rivers, and on the north by the Yellowstone river. This is really the country of the Black Hills; for instance, Black Hills of Laramie, Black Hills of Powder river, Black Hills of Cheyenne river, the latter being the locality in which General Custar made his reconnaissance last Summer, and about which there is so much speculation now, and within the bounds of which it is supposed by a large number of people to be found the Father De Smet mountain of gold. De Smet's story was that while living with the Sioux he was shown by them nuggets of gold, which they informed him they obtained at different points in the Black Hills, supposed to be from the beds of the Big Horn, Rosebud, and Powder rivers, and from branches of the Tongue river; and on his representing that such yellow metal was of the greatest value, they told him they knew where there was a mountain of it. Subsequent investigation, however, proved that the Indians' mountain of gold was nothing more than a formation of yellow mica, such as may be found in numbers of places in the above described country.

I had scarcely given the story a thought after this, until about three years ago, when I happened to be in New York, and it was then brought to my recollection by a prominent gentleman, who asked me where Father De Smet was to be found, and insisted that some one should be sent at once to get from him the secret of the gold mountain, which would pay the national debt. After I had informed him that it was an old exploded story, his ardor cooled, and the excitement about the mountain of gold again subsided. It so happened, however, that the Black Hills country was embraced in my military command, and two years ago it became apparent to me that a military post in the Black Hills of the Cheyenne would soon become necessary for the proper protection of settlements in Nebraska from the raids of Sioux warriors, who always, before commencing depredations on the frontier, secured a safe place for their families and villages in the locality mentioned. Believing that these Indians would never make war on our settlements so long as we could threaten their families and villages in this remote locality abounding in game and all that goes to make the Indian life comfortable, and with this purely military object in view, an order was given for the Custar reconnaissance. The discovery of particles of gold by alluvial washing near Harney's Peak, on the eastern slope of the Black Hills of the Cheyenne followed, and brought to the surface the Father De Smet story for the third time.

The Black Hills of the Cheyenne, described by General Custar, are situated between the north and south forks of that river, one of which is known as the Belle Fourche, the other the South Fork; and although I have the utmost confidence in the statements of General Custar and General Forsyth, of my staff, that gold was found near Harney's Peak, I may safely say there has not been any fair test yet made to determine its existence in large quantities. There is not a Territory in the West where gold does not exist, but in many of them the quantity is limited to the color, which is as much as has yet been obtained near Harney's Peak. The geological specimens brought back by Custar's expedition are not favorable indications of the existence of gold in any great quantity; still it may be there; but as the treaty of 1869, duly ratified, virtually deeds this portion of the Black Hills to the Sioux Indians, there is no alternative but to keep out trespassers.

But to go back to the Father De Smet information. There is not much doubt as to the existence of gold in the Black Hills, but much farther west than the Black Hills of the Cheyenne. I have seen nuggets from the Big Horn and Tongue rivers, and many specimens from near Fort Stambaugh, in the upper Wind River country, where mining has failed for want of water for alluvial washing, and from the hostilities of Indians. And I have good reason to believe—in fact it is quite certain—that gold exists in the Owl Creek Mountains, in the Lower Wind river, and in the head-waters of Powder river and the Rosebud; all the localities being, under the general meaning, in the Black Hills, and outside of the Sherman, Augur and Terry treaty of 1869, except so far as the privilege to hunt game.

It has been my intention to communicate much information this coming Summer to Government on the above described country, and as the Indians have no absolute right to the soil, there may be but little difficulty in extinguishing their hunting privileges. I propose, if you do not object, to open the Yellowstone river by sending Gen. George A. Forsyth and Colonel Grant, of my staff, up the Yellowstone to the mouth of the Big Horn, as soon as the ice breaks, which will give the lowest tide of water; having already secured a steamboat to make this exploration. If General Forsyth is successful, I will send General Custar with a command from Fort Lincoln, across the mouth of Powder river, thence up on the south bank of the Yellowstone, crossing Powder river, Tongue river, Rosebud and the mouth of the Big Horn. This country is, as yet, entirely unexplored, and the expedition may develop a very valuable auriferous section, and make the Father De Smet story to some extent true; but I am of the belief that the moun-

tain of mica has not changed to gold. I will also send an expedition down the Wind river, through the Owl Creek mountains, from Fort Stambaugh to Fort Brown, to the mouth of the Big Horn, and bring it back through the Parks, about the head-waters of Powder river, visited by Captain Mills' and his command last Summer. These Parks are, for beauty, fully equal to those graphically described by General Custar as existing in the Black Hills of Cheyenne. I may also say, from my own knowledge, that the valleys of the Big and Little Popoagie, Little Wind river, and main Wind river, can scarcely be exceeded in beauty and fertility, while the student of nature will find there the most extraordinary upheavals of the earth's crust probably to be found on this continent.

I am of the opinion that this country is gold-bearing, but of its abundance there can be no conjecture at present. I feel quite confident of our ability to prevent the intended trespass upon the rights of the Indians, and cavalry and infantry are being moved at the present time to the most available points to carry out my directions of September 3d of last year. Were it not for these precautions on the part of the Government, there might be a repetition of the California Gold Beach and Gold Lake humbugs, with still greater suffering; as many of the persons who are now crazy to go to the Black Hills, never think of how they are to exist after they get there, or how they could return in case of failure. If they will only wait for further information from the Government, which now seems desirous of making concessions to meet these new interests, there will be no one more willing than myself to aid in ascertaining their value.

As far as the troops are concerned, I will promise activity in the present emergency, and a conscientious performance of duty. Should the point from which miners start be so remote as to make it impossible for our scanty force to watch them, we can occupy the two or three gaps in the Black Hills and effectually exclude trespassers.

Very respectfully, P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

## BIGAMY AND POLYGAMY.

Judge Boreman, in his attack on the Mormon leaders' depravity and polygamic offspring, in his charge to the Grand Jury in reference to the Mountain Meadow massacre, says that polygamy or bigamy will require attention. "This is a crime that is very prevalent in this district and throughout the Territory. Its polluting effects are seen on every side and in every community. The children of said marriages are generally growing up as wild animals, without training, instruction or parental care. It is, of course, an utter impossibility for one father, except in isolated cases, to look after the training of children separated in various families, and there is generally little or no attempt to look after them. The consequence is seen all over the Territory; but polygamy, in every phase of its character, is degrading and beastly. It drags man down to the level of the brute. Woman is placed in such a social position as we find her among some partially civilized races. She is looked upon as a drudge and slave, fit only to perform the hardest work, to

## GRATIFY THE SLAVISH PASSIONS.

Of those to whom she believes herself married. She never hears the endearing name of wife, but we always hear her cheerless title of "my woman." She knows nothing of love, and the charms of home are strangers to her. No section of the whole United States is filled with people so negligent of their families as Utah. Vice is very prevalent, and general degradation everywhere marks the footsteps of this loathsome form. It is a crime that each of you know is practiced all around you. Every community has numerous persons living in polygamy, and the leaders, nearly all guilty of this crime, are persistently urging their benighted followers on to commit the same offense. Yet these very same men will tell the world that they are law-abiding citizens. Such falsehoods are but too common, and men do not even hesitate to sometimes perjure themselves in regard to this offense. There are some men who are in polygamy that I should not like to see punished. I refer to a few instances in which an honest and perfect separation has taken place between the parties, and I would rather believe all good citizens would rather that none should be punished if they will but cut loose from the system. Some talk about polygamy as a part of their religion. So far as the more